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RURAL ECONOMY.

MAKING PORK.

The business of fattening pork for sale is practiced to some extent by most of our farmers, and when performed economically, or when the most is made of the materials given them, it is undoubtedly a source of handsome profit. Yet all will admit, that when carried on in the manner it sometimes is, the process of porkmaking drains, instead of replenishing the farmer's pocket.

To make fattening hogs profitable, it is necessary, first of all, that the breed selected for feeding should be a good one. There is a vast difference in hogs in the respect of easy fattening, proper proportion of bone, weight, &c., and the farmer who thinks to make money by feeding the long-snouted, hump-backed, slab-slided animals, that are too frequently found among farmers, and disgrace the very name of swine, will find in the end that he has reckoned without his host, and has thrown away both time and money.

There are several good breeds of pigs now in the country, mostly produced by crossings of other kinds with the Chinese, and of course having different degrees of aptitude to fatten; and these breeds have been so disseminated over the country, that any farmer who is willing to make the effort, may have some improved animals in his pens. The time has gone by when a hog should be kept four years to weigh four hundred; the business of fattening is little understood where hogs of a year and a half do not reach that amount, and some pigs have even exceeded that weight.

Next to selecting good breeds, it is requisite that they should be kept constantly growing. There must be some foundation for fattening, when the process commences, or much time will be lost in repairing errors, and much food consumed in making carcase that should be employed in covering it with fat. Hogs should be kept in clover pasture, a field being allotted to them for their exclusive use, so large in proportion to their numbers that the feed may always be fresh, yet not so much so as to run up to seed, or grow coarse or rank. They should have the slops of the kitchen, the whey or buttermilk of the dairy, unless this is required for young pigs, and in general every thing they will eat to advantage, or which will promote their growth.

The manner in which the materials intended for fattening pork is prepared and fed, has a decided influence on the rapidity of the process, and of consequence on the aggregate profits. If given out raw much of the value of the article is lost; grain is much improved by grinding, but the full effect of all kinds of feed is only brought out by cooking. Corn is without a peradventure the best article ever produced for making good pork; and though other substances may occasionally be used with advantage, and may produce pork of fair and good quality yet experience has proved that the real corn fed meat is on the whole superior to all others. Hogs will fat on corn given to them in any state, yet it is far preferable when soaked, ground, steamed or boiled. A farmer of our acquaintance, and who is celebrated for the weight of his hogs, and the excellence of his pork, is in the habit of mixing oats with his corn before grinding, in the proportion of about one-fourth, and thinks that if he had not the oats of his own, he should be a gainer in exchanging corn, bushel for bushel, for oats, rather than not have them to mix with his swine feed. He thinks they eat the mixture better than clear corn meal, are less liable to a surfeit, and of course will fat much faster with the oats than without them. Peas have generally been ranked next to corn as an article for making good pork, and they are probably the best substitute that has yet been found, hogs feeding well on them, fattening rapidly, and the pork being of good quality. It is almost indispensable that peas should be ground or soaked previous to feeding. Potatoes are more extensively used for fattening hogs than any other of the cultivated roots, and are probably the best of the whole for this purpose. Unless they are boiled, however, they are of little value comparatively, but when cooked they will give the hogs a fine start in feeding, and they may then be easily finished off with corn or peas. The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered as one of the successful innovations of the age, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose which but a few years since was wholly unknown. The success of this experiment has given a new value to orchards, and will probably check their destruction, which in some sections of the country had already commenced to a considerable extent. The various reports from gentlemen of intelligence of the practical results of apple feeding are most gratifying, and we have no doubt the system will be fully approved wherever fairly tested. Where convenient, let the hogs lie in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall, till it is time to gather apples for winter or cider, and they will in most cases be found respectable pork. When it is necessary to put them in the pen, boiled apples mixed with a small quantity of corn, nuts, peas, or buckwheat meal, will fill them up rapidly, make them lard well, and fill the farmers' barrels with sound, sweet pork, of the first quality. If any, however, are doubtful, they can easily finish off their apple fed pork, as is generally done with potatoe fed, with corn or peas, and with similar results.—*Gen. Far.* G.

From the Western Farmer.

ON TRANSPLANTING.

There is no operation more important to the agriculturist than that of planting out fruit trees; because, if properly performed the benefits of the operation are for himself and for his posterity. Hence the damage of introducing improper practices founded upon unsound principles, in planting.

Having observed in your November number of the Western Farmer, some "Notes on Transplanting;" copied from the New York Farmer, recommending the planting out of trees without lopping off any part of the top or branches—and apprehending that the reasoning in favor of that practice is incorrect, and *might* mislead, to their injury, the confiding and inexperienced, I beg leave to offer a few observations on the subject.

The author of those "Notes," it appears to me, reasons badly, when he draws an argument in favor of his new theory, from the fact of the greater success in planting a young tree "with its limbs and roots entire," than "the larger one with the system of decapitation practised upon it." He infers that the difference arises from the amputation of the branches—whereas it proceeds from the greater loss of the *roots*, in digging up the larger, than the young tree. In removing a young plant, it is quite practicable to retain a much larger proportion of the extremities of the small fibrous roots, adapted to the introsusception of the plant, than of a large tree. There can be no doubt that the roots are more essentially the life sustaining members of plants than the branches—therefore, when a tree (small or great) is removed, the chance of its living depends more upon retaining a due proportion of its most essential members.

The soundness of theories may sometimes be tested by pushing the principles on which they rest to their extremes. Let us see whether the theory here controverted can stand this test—Plant a young tree with its branches and roots entire. It will live—cut off a branch, it will live—cut off several, it will still live—nay, cut off the whole, leaving only the stem, and it will not only survive, as a thousand instances have proved but being sustained by the roots, it will put out new branches and will flourish.

Plant another tree will its branches and roots entire—try the same process of amputation on the roots, and ere you reach the last root, the branches will wither, and the tree will decline and die.

An argument in favor of the new theory is attempted to be founded on a supposed analogy between vegetable and animal life. "But (says its author), would any person in his senses think of cutting off a child's arm because it had the misfortune to lose its foot?" Certainly the author of the Notes, in this question, loses sight entirely of the supposed analogy. The food of an animal is not constituted an organ to receive through its pores nourishment for the sustenance of the body, as the roots of a tree. The stomach of an animal is this organ. Now, let us suppose the stomach to be wounded or impaired, so as not to be able to perform adequately the functions of receiving, preparing, and furnishing the body a due portion of food. What is the consequence? Why, by an invariable law of nature, the bulk of substance to be supported, must be reduced, the body and limbs fall away and dwindle, sometimes almost to a skeleton. But when the stomach recovers its tone, and performs properly its functions, then the body and limbs begin to recover, and finally assume their wonted size and fullness. So when the roots of a tree have been reduced or impaired, to a degree which leaves them incapable of supplying adequate nourishment for the whole tree, body and limbs, the same law of nature ordains, that a portion of the substance to be supported, must be reduced—the limbs wither, dry, and decay; and who ever yet saw a dry dead twig restored so as to vegetate?

As then, in the cases supposed, art is *incapable* of reducing the bulk of the animal, but nature is competent both to reduce and restore—as art *is* capable of reducing the bulk of the tree, leaving only as much as can be supported by the appendant root—and as reduction of the bulk to be supported, is indicated in both cases when the sustaining organs are impaired, it would seem that the analogy is clearly in favor of trimming off a portion of the limbs, so as to leave the top of the tree proportioned to the remaining root.

But further—is not this new theory entirely at war with the system of pruning? done for the double purpose of preserving the tree, and improving the fruit, a system which has stood the test of ages, and has the sanction of experience—the best guide to young agriculturists.

But facts are the best arguments in these matters; about thirty years ago, I transplanted a pear tree into my garden. It was seven inches through, dug up in December, in freezing weather. To save it I trimmed off most of the top, so much as to admit of its being carried into a cellar, to preserve it for the night from the frost. Next day it was carried a mile and planted. It is yet a good bearing tree. About ten years past I transplanted a bearing Junetting apple tree, more than half grown, cutting off most of the top. This year it bore the best and largest apples of any Junetting tree in my orchard.

Some four or five weeks past, a neighbor of mine transplanted from the forest to his yard a very uncommon and beautiful tree, bearing berries—desirous of saving the top, he trimmed off none, and the tree died.

Such facts could be advanced without number. S.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

We learn by a letter from Mr. John Calkin, of Elizabethtown, Essex County, N. Y. that he has a new variety of Wheat, which he believes to be the true Egyptian. It was originally taken from a wild goose, has a number of small heads growing on each side of the principal head, and making a head an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and containing in some instances 150 kernels of grain. It is more productive than common wheat, and is not liable to smut, or the attacks of the weevil. It is a spring grain, and requires early sowing. Mr. C. being desirous to contribute his mite towards the improvements of the present age, requests us to say to such farmers as wish to procure seed, that he will furnish them on making their applications to him, post paid. We are inclined to the opinion that it is a valuable variety, and worthy the attention of wheat growers.—*Silk Culturist.*

CHINESE MULBERRY.

The Chinese Mulberry, imported by Mr. Whitmarsh, is not the Morus Multicaulis, but what he considers a better plant, and it is known in Italy only by the name of *Chinese Mulberry.* Its leaf is not so large as that of the Multicaulis, but it is thicker, of a firmer texture, and there are double the number on the stock. On a given quantity of ground, the Chinese would produce more food for the worm, and more silk, than the Morus Multicaulis. The worms, also, eat it with greater avidity. This mulberry is considered, by the silk growers of Italy, as decidedly the best. It is capable of withstanding the rigors of a cold climate vastly better than the Multicaulis. The branches harden more speedily, as they shoot out, and become wood. Another thing in its favor. The leaves of the Multicaulis are so pendulous and flimsy, that they are beaten about by the wind, which not unfrequently fractures the surface, causing the sap to ooze out, and the leaves to blight. These leaves, if fed out, as they are likely to be by inexperienced hands, prove destructive to the worm. The leaf of the Chinese Mulberry is not subject to injury in this way. Besides, the Chinese can be propagated from seed, while the Multicaulis cannot; or at least without degenerating, as Mr. Whitmarsh has conclusively proved. He carefully preserved a few seeds, from an excellent Multicaulis tree in his own garden, and planted them; but the plants are greatly inferior to the parent stock, and but little superior to the common White Mulberry. We examined this Chinese Mulberry, a short time since, in company with a friend from Pennsylvania, who is quite extensively engaged in the cultivation of the mulberry, and his views, after examination, accorded with the statements above made.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

SALE OF TREES, &C.

The great demand for trees, slips and seeds of the Morus multicaulis and other varieties of the Chinese mulberry, and the high prices they are selling for in market, should admonish purchasers to guard against frauds and impositions in the sale of spurious articles. The intrinsic value of these articles to practical silk growers, and the enormous profits which nurserymen derive from their cultivation, has already created a demand altogether beyond their ability to supply, even at the most liberal prices. This fact, in connection with the strong desire which is now manifest by many enterprising farmers to engage in the business, has opened the door to unprincipled speculators to palm upon the credulous, articles which are not only spurious but worthless. We have heard of no impositions of this kind in the sale of trees and slips; but we have heard of an individual, we hope not a yankee, who is said to be travelling in the Western States, and selling cabbage seed at $5 an ounce, and affirming it to be genuine Chinese mulberry seed of the first quality.

The same fraud may easily be practised upon the community in the sale of trees and slips, under the pretence of their being the Chinese mulberry. The eagerness of some men to furnish themselves, will induce them to purchase a few even at the most extravagant prices, and there are sharpers enough in the community to take advantage of it. We should not be surprised to hear that the old dealers in "wooden nutmegs" and "horn flints" had turned their attention to the manufacture of Chinese mulberry trees, &c. and that their agents and pedlars were selling them in large quantities, and at high prices. It is to be hoped that this will not be the case; but as long as there is even a possibility of it, a little vigilance will do no harm, and it may prevent purchasers from being swindled out of their money by dishonest men. We would therefore recommend to gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing, to apply to nursery men, or regular dealers, in preference to buying of travelling agents. They are generally men of character and responsibility, and there is no danger of imposition in the character of the articles they sell. The same may be true of travelling dealers; but as long as there are but a limited number in market, there is no necessity of hawking them about the country; and we should suspect the individual who should be thus engaged. We understand, however, one or two nursery men have travelling agents; but in every instance they are furnished with proper credentials, and consequently the same confidence is to be placed in them as in their employers.—*Silk Culturist.*

A NEW MANUFACTURE.

In a late Paris Journal we find the following account of a new manufacture, which has already acquired a considerable success, and promises to be of great importance:—

On the borders of the streams and in the valleys of New Zealand, there grows a plant which resembles at the same time the corn-flag and the aloes. This plant, to which naturalists have given the name of *Phormium tenax*, is the hemp of the natives. They break it with large muscle shells, and then separate with their nails the hemp from the flax. They weave it afterwards into a sort of net, like lace, which they bleach in the dew. The beauty of this fabric has astonished navigators. Cook, Forester, and Dumont d'Urville have spoken of it. Messrs. Lisson and Richard described it in their botanical work on Australia. Since 1827, several English merchants have attempted to make use of this plant; capital, mechanical power, nothing was spared.—But they did not succeed in ridding it of the resinous gum which it distils, and softening it enough for weaving. An ingenious countryman of our own, M. Lienard, has just regulated and brought to perfection the attempts which so far had remained stationary among the English. He has established at Pont Remy a manufactory of the *Phormium tenax.* The cloths that were shown at the public exposition appeared to us as beautiful, but more substantial, more pliable, and lighter than linen cloth. They seemed to be appropriate for sails, and for the covering of carriages.—Amateurs have made and renewed demands for it. One of the great properties of the *Phormium* is, that it can remain under water five, six or seven months, without being injured. Numerous experiments on ropes and cables, leave no doubt in this respect. The factory of M. Lienard, situated at Pont Remy, employs more than one thousand workmen. Before many months, we are assured that the great increase of this fabric will cause the number to amount to three thousand. Before being brought to the weaving state this plant goes through seven operations, which are so little costly, that all included, even to the combing, does not amount to six francs the quintal. We repeat, that this fact is very important. At the moment when the cloth manufacture has fallen in France, when we cannot in any market maintain a rivalship with England, Holland and Belgium, here is a fabric which can and ought to take the place of cotton. This is perhaps a great source of wealth to come into France. Marshal Clausel has introduced the culture of the *Phormium* into Algiers. The government will understand the economy of its use in the Navy. In England, where as yet they only make cables of the *Phormium*, it is preferred to any other kind of cable. But shall this manufacture be left to a caprice of rivalship? Cannot England shut up New Zealand from us? Will not the State protect a French establishment in this island?—*French paper.*

PINE TIMBER.

Extract of a letter to the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, dated Alleghany city, Oct. 2. 1836.

Under the mistaken notion that our whole country was covered with inexhaustible forests of pine, the owners and inhabitants of the pine districts have allowed them to be plundered and wasted in every imaginable form, without apparently the least regard for the future wants of our increasing population. In such low estimation has it been held, that those engaged in supplying our markets with lumber, have never dreamed, until recently, of charging any thing for the raw material, being content to receive compensation for their labor in the manufacture and transportation of it to market; and many an acre of pine timber, which would now be worth, were it in market, from one to three hundred dollars, has been rolled into heaps with beech, maple and hemlock, reduced to ashes, and sold for six cents a bushel.

* * * * * *

Good pine lands here will produce from ten to twenty trees to the acre, which will make on an average about twelve hundred dred feet, board measure. To show you the value of each thousand feet standing in the forests, I will give you a statement of facts which I have collected from sources on which the fullest reliance can be placed. The expense of cutting, hauling to the mills, and sawing, does not exceed three dollars. The cost of transportation to Albany on the Genessee Valley Canal, including tolls, will be not far from six dollars. The price at which the three kinds of lumber, that is, first, second, and third qualities, are now selling in Albany, is from thirty-three to thirty-four dollars. I take the price in the Albany market in making this estimate, because it is probable that the price there will continue to be as low as in any other, owing to the various sources from which supplies can be obtained. I will, however, allow a larger sum for the expense of both the manufacture and transportation, and state the account in the following manner:

Present price in Albany per thousand		$33,00
Expense of manufacture, (say)	$4,	
of transportation,	9,	13.00
Value of each thousand standing,		20,00

After making this large allowance for the cost of the manufacture and the transportation of the lumber to market, it will be seen that the net value of each acre that will produce fifteen thousand of the three kinds is no less than $300. Take away two thirds of this, and it will show that the pine lumber here is of immense value. And the great improvements recently made in establishments for the manufacture of lumber, such as lath, shingle, clapboard, planing, and matching machines, enable those engaged in the business to save a vast deal which heretofore has been lost or thrown away.

HYGEIAN RULES.

The following valuable rules are drawn from the work of Dr. Beaumont, of the United States' Army, on Physiology and Digestion. Dr. B., it will be recollected, had for several years a rare opportunity to test, by actual experiments and personal observation, the effects of various substances upon the human stomach.

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportion of innutritious with nutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion, and the general interests of the system.

2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning than a little salt, or occasionally a very little vinegar.

3. Full and deliberate mastication, or chewing, is of great importance.

4. Swallowing the food slowly, or in small quantities, and at short intervals, is very necessary.

5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants of the economy, is of prime importance to health.

6. Solid aliment, thoroughly masticated, is far more salutary than soups, broths, &c.

7. Fat meats, butter, and oily substances of every kind, are difficult of digestion, offensive to the stomach, and tend to derange that organ, and induce disease.

8. Spices, pepper, stimulating and heating condiments of every kind, retard digestion, and injure the stomach.

9. Coffee and tea debilitate the stomach, and impair digestion.

10. Alcohol, whether in the form of distilled spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any other intoxicating liquors, impairs digestion, debilitates the stomach, and if persevered in for a short time, always induces a morbid state of that organ.

11. Narcotics of every kind, impair digestion, debilitate the stomach, and tend to disease.

12. Simple water is the only fluid called for by the wants of the economy; the artificial drinks are all more or less injurious; some more so than others; but none can claim exemption from the general charge.

13. Gentle exercise, after eating, promotes digestion more than indolent inactivity or rest.

14. Sleep, soon after eating, retards digestion, and leads to debility and derangement of the stomach.

15. Anger, fear, grief, and other strong emotions, disturb digestion, and impair the functional powers of the stomach, and deteriorate the secretions generally.

THE WIDOW'S SON, OR MY MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.

By the author of the "Cold Water Man."

"Yes," said uncle Bony to himself one day, "I do hate the temperance societies. They are doing untold mischief. Soon we shall not be allowed to eat or drink without license from a temperance society or a cold water-man." He was not yet given up to perfect obduracy of heart; and therefore as he spoke his conscience smote him; and he continued, "but for once I will attend a temperance meeting! I hear the society meets to-morrow afternoon. I am bullet-proof—they cannot convert me."

He felt armed on every side against the shafts of truth. Here the root of the evil was assailed. The mischief of moderate drinking was held up to view in all its naked deformity. The base immorality of the practice was unveiled. The sin of it was described. "There is one crime," said uncle Bony to himself, "against which my mother did not warn me." The speaker went on. He proved, he demonstrated that drinking a little is the cause, the origin, the fountain head of all drunkenness; that it is the source of disease, poverty and disgrace, misery, crime and death: that it is the grand "stumbling block in the way of" God's "people;" that it is pouring out upon our country, upon the world, an overflowing flood of desolation. Uncle Bony trembled. He knew he had been guilty of the crime of drinking distilled liquor. The speaker showed that drinking a little was the only possible way to enter the drunkard's path, which leads to inevitable destruction. He called the drunkard's drink by its true name, *the renom of the second death.* The crime of making, vending, or drinking distilled liquor, he denominated the most ruinous evil imaginable. He pronounced it the enslaver of both body and soul. "That's true," said uncle Bony in an under tone, as he started from his seat: "and not another drop of this poison of the soul, this destroyer of all good, shall ever again pass my lips." The speaker concluded. Uncle Bony joined the temperance society.—Peace and happiness again visited his fire-side. His wife prayed for him. The fountain of pious feeling was once more opened in his soul. He now thought of his forsaken closet. He entered it; he raised the voice of prayer to Him who hears the young ravens when they cry. His soul found pardon and comfort. He re-erected the family altar; he again returned to the house of God, and was restored to fellowship with the saints. He is now an exemplary, a devout christian, a consistent member of the temperance society, and a blessing to his family and neighborhood. He himself told me the substance of this story; and as he concluded, he exclaimed with almost unearthly energy, while the big tear rolled down his cheek, "My mother's last prayer is answered; it was, 'O my God, save this my son from final ruin.'" The hearer of prayer heard her last petition, and I, the widow's son, am a miracle of grace."

Was the temperance society of any benefit to uncle Bony? Have all the drams ever sold, or bought, or drunk, accomplished as much good as was done in uncle Bony's case? Rum seller, answer the question.

Friend.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF A JANIZARY OFFICER.

A circumstance which lately occurred at Constantinople serves to show the detestation in which the crime of treachery is held in the East.

An Ousta or Captain of the Janizaries, having succeeded in escaping death at the time of the destruction of that militia, concealed himself in a vault belonging to a house which he possessed in the Valley of Nightgales, at Scutari. There he had lived since the year 1826; his mother and sister being the only persons acquainted with the secret of his retreat. His relations and friends visited the house, without having the most remote suspicion of the place in which he was concealed. For the space of eight years the family had subsisted on the wreck of their fortune, but at length their means were exhausted, and they fell into distress. They gradually disposed of their property, till all they possessed was the house; the sale of which would inevitably lead to the discovery of the fugitive.

In this extremity the Ousta determined to confide his secret to a merchant named Ibrahim, who had once been his intimate friend, and who was still his debtor for one half of a bill of 12,500 piastres. The sister of the unfortunate Ousta, on presenting the bond of Ibrahim, offered to destroy it for the moderate sum of one thousand piastres. Ibrahim affected great sympathy for the misfortunes of his old friend, enquired his place of concealment, swore to keep the secret, and promised the thousand piastres;—but the villain immediately flew to the Seraskier Pacha and betrayed the Ousta. The minister heard his story, and, after his departure, directed some of his officers to keep watch upon him. A cavass was then despatched to the Valley of Nightingales, with orders to bring away the Ousta, and to quiet his alarm and that of his family, by assuring them that his Excellency the Seraskier pledged himself to obtain his pardon.

After much hesitation on the part of his mother and sister, the Ousta at length came from his hiding place, and declared himself ready to follow his guides to the palace of the Seraskier, where he was firmly convinced that death awaited him. On being ushered into the presence of the minister he fell on his knees; but in spite of the rags with which he was covered, his excellency raised him up, and desired him to take a seat by his side.—Slaves entered and handed him a pipe and coffee. The Ousta was overwhelmed with astonishment. He feared that he was the victim of a mystification which would only render his impending fate more dreadful. But when a rich dress was brought to him, when two thousand piastres were presented to him by the Seraskier, and when he was permitted to return home, his fears were changed to joy, and he retired invoking blessings on the Sultan and his minister.

The traitor, Ibrahim, was condemned to pay to the Ousta one half of his debt, together with all the interest, (a condition which the municipal laws of Constantinople do not admit in any case,) and he would moreover have paid with his head the forfeit of his baseness, had not his wife and four children, on their knees, implored the mercy of the Seraskier.

The Sultan has expressed his approval of the conduct of his Prime Minister in this affair, by sending to the Ousta the sum of ten thousand piastres, and employing him in an honorable and lucrative mission.

A fuddle among the swine.—A keeper of one of our village recesses had occasion last week, to put a quantity of cherries in his back yard, which were saturated with spirituous liquor. The discovery was made by an old sow, in her mischieveous perambulations, and she invited a small party to join her in the "*spree*," if we may be allowed, on such an occasion, to use this fashionable term. The whole party partook of the intoxicating food until they were pretty well done over; drunk as a higher of grade animal creation should be, a little too drunk for reputable swine, who were treading upon the peculiar province of others, in this, their amateur Bacchanalian revel. We looked in upon the scene in the height of its paroxysms. There is such a thing in medical ethics, as *comparative* anatomy; here was *comparative* drunkenness. It was a pretty close imitation; as near the thing as a first attempt could well be. They were reeling, reclining, and putting themselves in all manner of grotesque shapes—with an occasional *ugh, ugh,* that only wanted the additional *hic,* to make the resemblance complete.—Some were prostrate, gloriously and inanimately drunk. One well fed, sleek haired porker, reclining upon his forelegs, his head cocked rakishly upon one side, one eye closed, and the lustre of the other, dimmed by his deep potations, seemed apologising in the language of the ballad.

"We are na drunk, we are na fou," &c.

The old sow, she that pioneered to the frolic, stood, or rather walked about, the representative of some veteran toper, who recovers from the first attack, elastic and absorbent as a sponge—and taunts his less